

REMARKS

Claims 1-26 are still pending.

**I. THE PRIOR ART REJECTION**

The main claim 1 is rejected based a new proposed combination of Wan in view of Hughes et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,553,020), a newly cited reference.

The obviousness rejection is respectfully traversed because neither Wan, Hughes et al. nor the proposed combination thereof teaches or suggests a mobile internet protocol regional paging network wherein the mobile node negotiates a time slot based paging scheme with a visited-domain mobility agent, as recited in claim 1.

Consistent with that set forth in Applicants' March 18th amendment, Wan discloses a power management system for a mobile station 106 operating in a cell 108 in Figure 1 having a base station 104 that communicates with a mobile switching center 102 via a time division multiple access frame 502 shown in Figure 5 having a short page channel (SPCH) 504 with four time slots 506.

Wan's power management system tries to reduce power consumed by the mobile station 106, including reducing the quantity of data needed to be processed to detect pending telephone calls and paging messages, reducing the frequency that broadcast control information is processed, and reducing the power consumed when

the mobile station 106 is in the standby mode, as described in the paragraph bridging columns 1-2. For example, in operation Wan's mobile station 106 periodically processes the short page channel (SPCH) 504 which contains sufficient information to alert the mobile station that there may be a telephone call or paging message directed thereto, as described in column 9, lines 46-50. See also Figure 6 which shows one embodiment of the mapping of bits of a short page channel (SPCH) time slot.) Moreover, the mobile station 106 uses a high precision master clock 808 (Figure 8) during its normal operation mode, but uses a low accuracy clock 810 when operating in the standby mode in order to gain the battery power savings as described in column 24, lines 43, through column 25, line 21.

Moreover, it is also respectfully submitted that, as pointed out in Applicants' March 18th amendment, Wan does not hint or suggestion to have the mobile node 106 negotiate a time slot based paging scheme with a visited-domain mobility agent, as provided for in the claimed invention. Clearly, there is no exchange of information about time slots between the mobile node and the visited-domain mobility agent, as recited in claim 2. The reasoning in the paragraph bridging pages 2-3 of the Office Action clearly recognizes that Wan provides no such teaching of the claimed invention, but nevertheless tries to fill this void with that disclosed in Hughes et al.

However, the newly added Hughes et al. reference does not fill that deficiency for the following reasons. Hughes et al. discloses a communication system having nodes 2 with a basic structure shown in Figure 10, including a receiver 10, a transmitter 11, antenna switch 12 and antennae 13. As described in Hughes et al., column 17, lines 26-28, the nodes 2 agree on the time slot number that they are using. However, Hughes et al. does not suggest that the nodes 2 agree on the time slot number in a time slot based paging scheme, such as that recited in the main independent claim 1 of the instant patent application. In view of this, neither cited prior art reference suggests the whole thrust of the claimed invention.

Moreover, Hughes et al. does not hint or suggest using this feature in a mobile Internet protocol regional paging network having a visiting mobile node communicating with a visited domain mobility agent, where the mobile node provides an idle mode request to the mobility agent and enters an idle mode, as also recited in the main independent claim 1.

Further, none of the cited prior art on the record, including Hughes et al. and Wan, suggests why one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated or desire to incorporate this feature related to a "time slot number agreement between the nodes" of Hughes et al. into a power management system like Wan's in the manner proposed in paragraph 2 of the outstanding Office

Action.

For example, Wan tries to solve the problem of conserving battery power by minimizing mobile system processing, particularly in the standby mode. Wan's solution to this problem is to determine from a group of call alert data whether a pending telephone call or paging message may have been directed to a mobile station. See Wan, column 2, lines 34-36, as well as column 25, lines 44-47. However, nothing in Wan suggests a need or desire to have a mobile node negotiate a time slot based paging scheme by using this feature related to a "time slot number agreement between the nodes" of Hughes et al. in order to solve the overall problem being addressed by Wan. This point is consistent with the reasoning in paragraph 2 of the outstanding Office Action.

In comparison, Hughes et al. tries to solve a very different problem than Wan of providing communications links having higher bandwidth for systems such as video-on-demand, video conferencing and "telephony," business and home internet access, local area networks (LAN) interconnects, virtual private networks, teleworking, on-line games, high definition television, and many other applications demanding high information transfer rates, as set forth in Hughes et al., column 1, lines 8-17. Hughes et al.' solution to this problem is to provide substantially unidirectional point-point wireless transmission links between

nodes in a communication system having a distinct time slot, the nodes being linked to form a transmission path loop with an even number of links. See Hughes et al., column 5, lines 11-18, as well as column 23, lines 37-48, and column 25, lines 6-13. However, Hughes et al. does not either suggest a need or desire to solve the problem being addressed by Wan, or suggest to incorporate one or more of its features related to a high bandwidth communications system into a power management system such as Wan's. For example, nothing in Hughes et al. suggests to use a mobile node negotiate a time slot based paging scheme to solve the problem being addressed by Wan. In effect, Hughes et al. does not even recognize the problem being addressed by Wan, or suggest a solution to the same. In view of this, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated or desire to incorporate this feature related to a "time slot number agreement between the nodes" of Hughes et al. into a power management system like Wan's in the manner proposed in paragraph 2 of the outstanding Office Action.

For all these reasons, neither Wan, Hughes et al. nor the proposed combination thereof teaches or suggests a mobile internet protocol regional paging network wherein the mobile node negotiates a time slot based paging scheme with a visited-domain mobility agent, as recited in claim 1.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the same

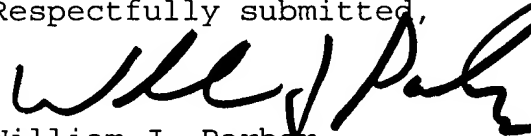
reasoning applies to independent claims 16, 18 and 23.

Claims 2-6, 9 and 12-16 depend directly or indirectly from the aforementioned independent claims, contain all the limitations therein, and are deemed patentable for all the reasons set forth above.

Dependent claims 7-8 and 10-11 remain indicated to be allowable if amended to include the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Based on the aforementioned reasoning, it is not believed necessary to amend these claims in order to gain such allowance.

Reconsideration and an early allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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